

FRENCH TARIFF AFTER OCT. 31

WHEN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION TERMINATES.

On American Products Covered by the Treaty the Increase Will Be From 25 to 212 Per Cent.—Increase in French Products Imported Into This Country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The bureau of manufactures has prepared a statement in regard to the commercial agreement between the United States and France, which will terminate on October 31. The agreement covers on the part of France the articles enumerated in the following table, which shows the minimum rates at which such products are admitted and the general rates that will be charged hereafter:

	Minimum Per Cent.	General Per Cent.
Manufactured and prepared	50	100
Canned meats	15	20
Lard	25	40
Table fruits, fresh:		
Lemons, oranges, cedars and their varieties as mentioned	5	15
Mandarins	10	20
Common table grapes	5	25
Apples and pears—		
For the table	2	5
For cider and perry	2	5
Other fruits except hot-house grapes and peaches	5	10
Fruit or pressed (excluding raisins)	10	15
Apples and pears—		
For the table	10	15
For cider and perry	10	15
Other fruits	10	15
Common woods, logs	0.5	1
Sawn or squared lumber 80 mm. or more in thickness	1	1.50
Squared or sawed lumber exceeding 30 mm. and less than 80 mm. in thickness	1.25	1.75
Wood sawed 30 mm. or less in thickness	1.75	2.50
Paving blocks	1.75	2.50
Staves	0.75	1.25
Hops	30	45
Apples and pears, crushed, or cut and dried	1.50	2
Coffee in the bean	130	300
Petroleum, schist and other mineral illuminating oils: Crude	9 or 7.20	15 per hectoliter
Refined and essences of	12 or 10	25 per hectoliter
Heavy oils, and residues of petroleum and other mineral oils	9	12

The American products enumerated in the above table have hitherto enjoyed application of minimum rates indicated in the first column. Should the application of the minimum rates cease they will be subject to the rates of the general tariff indicated in the second column and represent increases in duty ranging from 33 per cent. to 212 per cent. over those paid at present.

Under the agreements mentioned the following products of French origin have been admitted into the United States at the minimum rates authorized by section 3 of the Dingley act of 1897 indicated in the first column of the table. Beginning with November 1, 1909, the United States will apply the minimum rates of the act of August 6, 1890, indicated in the second column of the table, and represent increases of duty ranging from 33 per cent. to 212 per cent. over those paid at present.

	Dingley Tariff	Payne Tariff
Argols, or crude tartar, or wine	5%	5%
Brandy, or other spirits	5%	5%
Manufactured or distilled	5%	5%
Alcohol, pure, per gallon	\$1.75	\$2.00
Paints in oil or water	15%	15%
Drawings, signatures, and	15%	15%
Prints in oil or water	15%	15%
Colors, pastels, and crayons	15%	15%
More than 20 years old, and value	15%	15%
in cases, per gallon	\$0.33	\$0.45
In bottles or tins—Per case		
containing not more than 100		
bottles, per case	\$1.25	\$1.50
containing not more than 25		
bottles, per case	\$0.33	\$0.45
containing not more than 10		
bottles, per case	\$0.33	\$0.45
containing not more than 5		
bottles, per case	\$0.33	\$0.45
containing not more than 2		
bottles, per case	\$0.33	\$0.45
containing not more than 1		
bottle, per case	\$0.33	\$0.45

The relative importance of the French tariff concessions is shown by the value of French imports into the United States in the articles covered by the agreement, while that of the American concessions is shown by the value of the imports into the United States of French articles in the articles in question. The figures of French imports are based upon the French statistics of imports for consumption from the United States for the calendar years 1907 and 1908, converted into dollars on the basis of 19.3 cents per franc, and representing the average for the two years. The figures of the United States imports are based upon the statistics published by the bureau of statistics for the two fiscal years July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, and likewise represent an average for the two years.

CUSTOM HOUSE OPEN SUNDAY.

La Touraine Can Get Her Wines Under the Old Agreement.

One of the French line's wine ships, the Chicago, from Havre, arrived yesterday, and another, the Louisiana, was reported off Nantuxet yesterday afternoon and will dock to-day. Imports will have to be made on the champagne in these ships, as the cargo is dutiable under the trade agreement between France and the United States which will be terminated on Sunday night.

The Custom House will be open on Sunday to accommodate shippers interested in cargoes from French ports due between now and Sunday evening. La Touraine, normally a Saturday boat, will not be in until Sunday morning, according to Paul Faguet of the French line.

WESTINGHOUSE SUES BANK.

Alleges That Collateral Was Sold Improperly to Pay Note and Interest.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Oct. 28.—George Westinghouse of Pittsburgh brought suit here to-day against the Lawrence Savings and Trust Company for damages.

In the statement filed it is set forth that Westinghouse on July 24, 1905, borrowed \$25,000 from the bank, depositing 225 shares of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company as collateral. His \$25,000 was payable upon demand.

GOSSIP OF WALL STREET.

ADAMS OWES \$300,000.

Said That Bankruptcy Proceedings Will Not Be Opposed.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Almond D. F. Adams, dealer in stocks, bonds and securities here, owes \$300,000 to about 300 creditors. The statement was made in the United States District Court to-day by counsel for the petitioning creditors in bankruptcy proceedings against Adams when a hearing was held on an application for the appointment of a receiver.

The court was notified that Clarence W. Rowley, assignee and counsel for Adams gave out the figures. Nothing was said as to the value of any assets that might be in the possession of Adams. On account of limited time, Judge Dodge was obliged to continue the matter until later.

Thomas J. Barry, representing Alfred J. Sparling, who as a creditor filed the petition for the appointment of a receiver, stated to the court that immediate action is necessary in the case of Adams, as the case is the worse since the failure of the Haight and Fessenden Company. Counsel said that the collateral which Adams placed in the hands of the petitioning creditors is of no value unless it is sold at once unless an order is issued under the direction of the court.

Counsel for the petitioning creditors in the bankruptcy matter opposed the appointment of a receiver, claiming that the assignee could take care of the situation satisfactorily to all. He said he understood that the adjudication of Adams as a bankrupt would not be opposed.

The heaviest creditor is said to be Mr. Carlos Warfield of New York City, who brought criminal action against Adams and Donald L. Persch in New York on the charge of conversion of stock. Adams was obliged to pass eleven days in the New York Tombs for default of bail on the charge of grand larceny.

STOCKHOLDERS SUE

To Recover Judgment Against Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Company.

The summons and complaint were filed yesterday in a suit brought by the Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Company against the stockholders of the Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Company, who may join to compel the stockholders to make good all its liabilities above the assets. The safe deposit company made an assignment to Clark Williams, Superintendent of the New York City Police Department, after the recovery of a judgment for \$39,975 by the Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Company.

The plaintiff is suing under the provision of the stockholders' law which holds the stockholders of a corporation liable for judgment if the execution on the judgment is returned unsatisfied within two years. The complaint states that the stockholders, among whom are the Guardian Trust Company, holding 250 shares; Edward J. Hogan, 250 shares; William F. Carlton, 100 shares; Louis Windmuller, 30 shares; George W. Fairchild, 50 shares; Nathan Bijur, 50 shares; W. M. C. Olcott, 25 shares; Bird S. Cole, and Edward H. Fallows are also stockholders.

FOR SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Plan if Perfectly May Take the Road Out of the Hands of the Receivers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Action supplemental to that in the Federal Court at Richmond was taken here before the District of Columbia Supreme Court to-day when Chief Justice Claiborne approved the plan of adjustment agreed on between the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company and the Continental Trust Company, trustees under the first mortgage on the company's property, and the other stockholders of the company. It was said that if the plan was perfected it probably would take the road out of the hands of the receivers.

DRY GOODS STRIKE FIGHTS.

Police Reserve End Them by Making Many Arrests.

There were more riots among the striking East Side dry goods clerks yesterday than at any time since their strike force shorter work day began. The rioting was principally along Ridge street in the block between Stanton and Houston streets, where there was a succession of fights. Several arrests were made at first, but the rioting continued for the length of the entire block. The reserves of the Union Market station came with a number of patrol wagons and began arresting the strike pickets as fast as they could be pulled in. This speedily put an end to the fighting.

THE METAL MARKET.

The market for copper metal was dull yesterday, with a slight firmer tendency. Lake copper was quoted at 13 1/2 cents. Standard copper closed as follows:

rk Central and the company's \$25,000,000
ll and equipment order for 1910 delivery. T
traffic records for September and Octo-
r." Mr. Brown said, "have exceeded
anything in the company's history. Every